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E. B. DRAKE, BY W. P. DRAKE.

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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

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Vol. III.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, October 19, 1860.

No. 46.

Poetry.

For the Iredell Express.

A Dream of the Stars.

I dreamt the lamps of heaven shone bright
Upon a shimmering world at night.
When a sough from the heavenly land
Laid on my heart his benedict hand.

He breathed perfumes from that land afar,
He bade me soar from star to star,
And lent me wings of radiance bright,
Bestowing strength for the airy flight.

I soared aloft to a starry sphere
And oh! the wondrous beings there;
Bright spheres full many hovers
Where might would grow but thornless flowers.

As I gazed the youths were fair
Fairer than Helen the maidens were,
They sweetly sang of Heaven above
And walked in innocence and love.

They never had felt sin's deadly blight—
No sorrow dimmed their joyous light—
They knew not death, never heard his name,
And sweet tales played with the lion's mane.

No serpents had cursed the ground—
No thorn nor briar grew around—
There crystallizing waters flow—
Where amazement flowers blow.

The maid and lover plighted vows,
Beneath the waving myrtle's boughs;
Of broken vows they never had dreamt,
Their star of love bright ever gleamed.

When minstrels struck their golden lyres,
Such music made the magic wings!
Wild notes like gentle hums, stoned mute,
Those notes surpassed Apollo's note.

I left this beauteous sphere of light,
And through vast space I winged my flight,
Millions of starry worlds I saw,
And scenes that filled my soul with awe—

Nor heard a single wall of woes—
Nor saw one bitter tear to flow—
Star of innocence gowned the sky,
While Peace, her banners, waved so high.

Thus said to me the shining host—
What darling spirit dwelt on the sun—
Had ye never known God's holy will?
Your earth has been an Eden still!

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all
business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '60.

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON,
HAVING located myself in the Town of
Taylorsville, I offer my Professional Ser-
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T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.

January 27, '60

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triotism, and the truly christian conduct of their numerous fellow-priests, who, from the highly-to-be-praised monks of Laguamia to the noble hearted priests of the Neapolitan continent have, one and all, in the sight and at the head of our soldiers, defied the gravest dangers of battle.

I repeat it—concord is the first want of Italy. So, we will welcome as brothers those who once disagreed with us, but who now sincerely wish to bring their stone to raise up the edifice of our country.

Finally, respecting other people's houses, we are resolved to be masters in our own, whether the powerful of the earth like it or not.

GUISSEPPE GARIBALDI.

SALERNO, Sept. 7, 1860.

Speech of Hon. J. C. Crittenden.

The New York Times publishes a report of a speech made by Mr. Crittenden, at Independence, Hinton county, Kentucky, on the 13th inst., on the occasion of a Union barbecue. We extract a few of the most important points of his speech:

Now I wish to say a word upon Territorial slavery. All this fiery animosity and fiery contest between the different branches of the Democratic party grows out of this question: Whether, if we had a Territory where there was slavery, and where there was an opposition to that slavery, whether the Congress should interfere by its laws and settle the question by protecting that property, or whether it should be left to the wishes of the people of the Territory to do as they will with the institution? That is the question.

Look at the condition of our country and see if these gentlemen are not quarreling about a mere abstraction—a thing of air—beating the air, and yet turning the country almost upside down about it. The question as to slavery in Kansas everybody thinks is settled. As to Nebraska, with its frosty, cold regions, nobody wants to go there that can get a living elsewhere. That is conceded. Across the Rocky mountains does any body want to carry slaves? That is conceded free. These are our Territories. Where is there a Territory to which a man would carry his slaves if he were invited to do it? In the great basin just this side of the Rocky Mountains—a vast plain without a tree—uninhabitable almost to extent? Does any one want to go there with his slaves? No. There is not in my judgment, one single spot of any considerable extent in any Territory of the United States where any man would desire to carry his slaves, and yet the whole contest is as to what is to be done when the people carry their slaves where they don't want to carry them. For this Mr. Douglas says, 'I want to carry out what was proposed—as I understood it, at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that is, to put the question out of Congress, and leave it to the Territory, and then let the people quarrel it out. It is better that a partial evil should take place there than that a general quarrel should exist in the Union. Are we, the people of the United States of America, to be put at the tail of these little people, and to suffer the agitation that their petty contest shall bring up? That seems like reverie.'

The whole question between the branches of the Democratic party, is as to slavery in the Territories. Has there any such mischief been done yet—is there any cause requiring interposition? No! Why, the United States Senate, upon the direct question, said no—there is no present evil that requires remedy, but it may come. Another flood may come, [laughter], or if not, then there may come other destruction of the earth by fire. Is it worth our while to provide against it?

Now, to speak seriously, they say there is nothing to require interposition. The Senate says there is not, and voted the idea down—only three voting in its favor; all the rest of the Senate saying there is no occasion yet for laws, but we must reserve the right—the case may arise in respect to some Territory. What Territory? Where is it? Not a soul can tell; and yet, upon this contingency, that we may have a Territory into which some man may possibly want to carry slaves, there arises a great dispute. As remote as that—and we are quarreling about it to-day; a thing that may happen in twenty years—a thing which I don't believe can happen in the present state of the Union.

That is the great subject upon which the Democratic party is broken up, and we are now here trying to save the country by inaugurating a party upon the Constitution and the party. I have occupied your time longer than I intended to. I told you I came here to denounce no party. I wished to speak with decorum, to offend no one of my audience. They have done me the honor of listening to me, and it was my duty to speak to them in kindness and with care. I appeal to you not as party men—I appeal to you as my countrymen. There is, as you know a party in the South—a powerful and dangerous party—that, since the days of Gen. Jackson, have been seeking to carry into practical effect the doctrine of disunion. In what form did it appear? In General Jackson's time they attempted to nullify an act of Congress; an act which you had all joined to pass, and which one State claimed to be to its injury. How did General Jackson treat it? Was that his sort of Union? No! He said he would hang the traitors as high as Haman. There was disunion attempted. We have since seen Resolutions of Legislatures, and messages of Governors, all proclaiming and recommending it as a necessity. We have seen States engaging

to combine for this purpose; and now will any man say there is no danger of that sort which we ought to watch? I think it is a danger against which we ought to guard. We ought to look to it. We ought to put power into the hands of no party that might be tempted to use it for such a purpose. Gen. Washington said the people of the United States ought to frown upon the first dawning of everything like disunion. That is the substance of what he said.

It frowned out pretty boldly in the time of Gen. Jackson. He was a man of will—a patriot I will say—and he put it down. It has been gathering strength ever since. It has been, as I say, meeting in Conventions; it has been made the subject of messages by Governors, and of co-operation between States. You don't want any such result. You would oppose any such result. I hope so. I am sure you would. Kentucky was not brought up to such treason. I was a man of five and twenty or thirty years of age before I ever heard disunion talked about. It was a scandal in life that nobody uttered—nobody thought of—that nobody ventured to talk of. Gen. Washington, the Moses of our land, he thought of it, and he said, frown on the first dawning of it—crush out that sentiment. You will know how to apply all this. You will know how to act upon it better than I can teach you.

Mr. C. then, in a few words, painted a bright picture of universal liberty as the result of our caring for the Union, and urged his hearers to come up to the support of the Bell and Everett ticket. After thanking his hearers for their attention, he withdrew, while cheers greeted him on all sides.

The Cotton Trade.

The New York Shipping List of the 22d ultimo, in commenting upon the recently published record of the cotton crop, for the year ending August 31st, 1860, makes the following remarks:

Eight or nine States of the Union are now engaged in cultivating the staple, and notwithstanding that for the twelve months under review the crop was the greatest on record, we have the most satisfactory evidence that the demand and consumption at home, is at least keeping pace with, if not exceeding the capacity for production. A retrospective glance at the trade, back to about the period when it was first deemed to be of sufficient importance to merit an annual statement, shows that the staple has been gradually increasing in almost geometrical progression, and there is certainly nothing in the circumstance of manufacture and consumption to-day, on either side of the Atlantic, to discourage the belief that the increase is to continue in the same proportion for the future. Great Britain, the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, is multiplying her mills and spindles, and annually increasing her already enormous investments in that species of enterprise. Hence, last year, the Manchester and Liverpool people took from us 650,180 bales more than they ever acquired of us before. In France, likewise, the fostering care which the leading industrial interests of the country are receiving at the hands of the present Government, has had the effect to give a new spur to the cotton, as well as other manufactures; and, accordingly, our tables show 138,891 bales of the raw material in excess of the previous season. Throughout Germany and the North of Europe, the unsettled aspect of political relations, with the consequent depression of general trade, and the emigration of a class of population best adapted to the successful development of a successful manufacturing system, have operated to some extent advantageously, and we are not surprised to note, therefore, a falling off of about 35,000 bales from the aggregate taken for consumption there in 1858-'59.

Another feature which will arrest attention, is the rapid increase of the home consumption, a circumstance which certainly tells well for the progress and prosperity of American manufactures, in the face of the sharp foreign competition, to which many of the leading branches are still supposed to be subjected.

The increase is as noticeable in the Southern as in the Northern States—though, from many causes which it is unnecessary to specify here the rate of argumentation is much greater in the latter than in the former. The interest of the cotton-growing States, as regards the future, would seem to be promoted by gradually bringing a greater surface of land under cultivation, to demonstrate to the European consumers that the advantages of the Southern States of the Union, whether as regards soil, climate, labor or facilities of transportation, are so far superior to those of Africa or India, that the endeavor to raise up rival sources of supply in the remote semi-barbarous and insularious regions, can only be contemplated in the light of a hopeless experiment.

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The Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

TICKETS.

It is very important that each County be provided with printed Tickets in time for the Presidential Election, we say printed because to write the ballots in sufficient number is quite impractical, on account of their number and length.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Capitulation of Ancona—Lamoriciere a Prisoner—the Pope Advised by the Cardinals to leave Rome, &c.

St. JOHNS, Oct. 10.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th, passed Cape Race yesterday.

The city of Ancona had capitulated to the Sardinian army.

Gen. Lamoriciere, with the entire garrison, were taken prisoners of war. The steamship Palestine, belonging to the owners of the Galway line, took fire at her deck, but was extinguished with but slight damage.

Victor Emanuel would start for Florence and Bologna on the 25th ult.

A majority of the Cardinals had reported recommending the Pope to leave Rome.

Additional French troops had been ordered to aid a French outpost, placed two miles beyond Rome.

The repulse of Garibaldi's army at Capua is confirmed. One account says he had 400 killed and wounded, and 300 taken prisoners. Nevertheless he maintained his position, and the attack was renewed with his full force.

The text of Lord Russell's warning to Sardinia not to attack Venetia, is published.

Additional by the Africa.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that France will send two more divisions of troops to Rome to defend the Pope. A project to put down Garibaldi was discussed in the French Privy Council.

The account of the capitulation of Ancona to the Garibaldinians is confirmed.

HYMENEA.

MARRIED.

By Rev. J. Monroe Anderson, September 25th, Rev. W. W. PHARR, of Statesville N. C., and Miss EMILY S., daughter of Gen. W. H. NEEL of Mecklenburg, N. C.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Citizens of IREDELL and adjoining Counties is desired at

"STOCKTON'S CORNER" from day to day to examine his Stock of

NEW GOODS

for the

FALL AND WINTER just received. The especial attention of the LADIES is called to his

Dress Goods, consisting of SILKS, black & colored French MERINOS, Black and Colored (all wool) DELANES, BOMBAZINE, CASHMERE, POPLINS, DEBEGIS, &c. also,

Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Bonnets.

W. STOCKTON.
Dress Goods,
Our Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing
is the largest and most varied that has ever been brought to this place, consisting of
COATS,
PANTS,
Vests,
OVER-COATS,
Under-Shirts
and DRAWERS, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but wanting to make a complete outfit, and suitable for all classes.

BOOTS, SHOES,
GAITERS,
NEGRO-BROGANS,
in endless variety and of the best quality.

HATS, CAPS,
FLATS and Capitols.

In fact everything suitable for this market: which we will sell on the most reasonable terms, as our motto is,

'QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.'

We have on hand a large Stock of

GROCERIES:
Cuba Molasses, Coffee, Nails,
SUGAR of all grades, Soap, Tobacco,
Candles, CIGARS, &c. &c.

Hardware, Crockery, Drugs and Medicines.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and solicit a continuance.

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.
Statesville, Oct. 12, 1860.

NOTICE!

HAVING TAKEN LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Joseph D. Cowan, Dec'd, I will offer for sale, on Thursday, the first day of November next, all the perishable Estate of said Cowan, Dec'd, on a credit of

SIX MONTHS, with interest from date, said sale will consist of all the articles usually sold—Stock of every kind—several MULES, very unusual for fine appearance and fine Qualities. One lot will be sold at the highest market price, for which payment will be paid in Goods at Cash price.

Sept 28th J. W. STOCKTON.

Wanted.
100,000 lbs of Dried Apples and Peaches, 10,000 lbs Beeswax wanted at the highest market price, for which payment will be paid in Goods at Cash price.

Sept 28th J. W. STOCKTON.

TREASURERS OFFICE

Atlantic Tenn. & Co., R. Co.

Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 9, 1860.

Mr. C. A. Carlton is authorized to collect Subscriptions due this Company in Iredell County, and give receipts in my name—all persons indebted will please take notice and make prompt payment. The last Instalment of 10 per cent, was due the 1st Inst. We are in need of Money to meet the engagements of the Company, and must have it in order to prosecute the work.

M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer.

Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 9, 1860. 45-3w.

NOTICE!
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of the incorporation of the Town of Statesville. U. A. CARLTON, Clerk to the Board of Town Com. Oct 18 46 It

EXCELSIOR! FALL TRADE.



IMMENSE ATTRACTION AT THE NEW CASH STORE

OF WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.

WE invite the attention of the CITIZENS of Statesville and surrounding Country, to our LARGE and Entirely NEW Stock of

FALL AND WINTER STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Now in Store and ready for exhibition, comprising a full and handsome range of

Dress Goods,

Black and Colored FRENCH & ENGLISH

MERINOS,

The latest Styles of Figured and Plain

FRENCH DELANES,

Muslin Delanes and Debegis,

CALICOS, GINGHAMS, PLANNELS,

purchased in large quantities on the most reasonable terms from various manufacturers, and especially adapted to this section. The latest Styles of fine Cloth

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BONNETS

Of the latest PARIS fashions.

EMBROIDERIES.

RIBBONS,

JEWELRY.

Our Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

is the largest and most varied that has ever been brought to this place, consisting of

COATS,

PANTS,

Vests,

OVER-COATS,

Under-Shirts

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BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, NEGRO-BROGANS,

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Mr. L. W. WRISTON, Treasurer.

Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 9, 1860. 45-3w.

IMPORTANT SALE!
THE Subscriber having determined to move to the South-west, will proceed to sell without reserve at Public Auction, at his residence near Rowan Mills, on Wednesday 24th October, the following valuable property, viz:

5 Head well broke Mules, 2 ditto Horses, 25 Head of Cattle, (amongst which are some No 1 Milch Cows)
35 Head fat fed Hogs, a good lot of Stock Hogs, Stock of Sheep, all kinds of Poultry,

Three valuable Wagons and Gear, 1 Extra Fine ROCKAWAY and Double Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, a great variety of Farming Tools, (good and new) 1 full set of Blacksmith Tools, Carpenter's Tools, 4 first-rate Guns, 100 or 120 bushels CORN, a quantity of Wheat, Oats, Hay, Feed,

Wheat Straw, a lot of Walnut Plank, all my Household and Kitchen

Furniture, 1 Share of Stock in the Western N. C. Rail Road, with various other articles too numerous to designate.

At the same time and place, I will sell at public auction my

VALUABLE LANDS

lying immediately on Third Creek; my home property is 500 ACRES handsomely and conveniently improved, with a good proportion of cleared and well DRAINED BOTTOM LAND. The mansion is elegantly situated, good Spring Water, and very healthy.

The other tract contains 257 ACRES and is unsurpassed by any Lands in Western N. Carolina.

In short the sale will be positive, and a reasonable credit. Further conditions made known on the day of Sale.

THOMAS C. GRAHAM, Rowan Mills, Sept. 28, '60. tds 43

44-1m.

CHARLESTON

Or any other Southern city.

MR. FRANKLIN HORACE, will have charge of the manufacturing department, where any work desired will be promptly attended to, and repairing of any kind neatly done.

ROBT. F. DAVIDSON.

N. B. Having taken the Agency for Fish's Metallic Barbel Cases, they will always be kept on hand.

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 2, 1860.

44-1m.

CHARLESTON

Or any other Southern city.

MR. FRANKLIN HORACE, will have charge of the manufacturing department, where any work desired will be promptly attended to, and repairing of any kind neatly done.

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CHARLOTTE, Oct. 2, 1860.

44-1m.

CHARLESTON

Or any other Southern

Decision.

More than half a century ago a boy was put apprentice to one of our ordinary trades. There was nothing very remarkable about him, with, perhaps one exception; he promised to be a prima lad. But alas! in this case, as in many others, his early goodness soon passed away. He had to sleep with an ungrateful apprentice; and, on retiring to rest, shame of being seen to pray, so shook his firmness, that like his wicked companion, he hurried to bed without bending the knee. His regard for all good lessons got less and less; by and by he threw them up altogether, and seemed like a boy who had never known anything better.

In course of time, however, another apprentice came to his master. Like a lad accustomed to pray, the new apprentice quietly knelt to offer prayer to God on retiring to rest. This was seen with deep emotion by the other.—Conscience at once had severely condemned his want of firmness.

Shamed to pray in the presence of his fellow apprentice was the first step in his downward course. The poor, unhappy, and fallen youth was once more brought to reflection; and with a firmer purpose than ever, he consecrated himself to God. In after life he became a useful minister; and a month or two ago, after turning very many to righteousness, he passed away to glory. This minister was the beloved and reverend John Angell James of Birmingham. How much harm may we get from one act of indecision! and how much good may be done by one act of firmness! Who can tell what may result from the turning of an apprentice boy to goodness? Who can be useful? This example of juvenile decision was the means of turning a poor apostate youth to a course whose glorious issues eternity can alone reveal.

Taking Cold.

In Hall's Journal of Health we find the following suggestive and timely hints and facts under this heading:

A large number of fatal winter diseases result from taking cold, and often from such slight causes, apparently, as to appear incredible to many. But although the causes are various, the result is the same, and arises from the violation of a single principle, to wit: cooling off too soon after exercise.—Perhaps this may be practically instructive, if individual instances are named, which, in the opinion of those subsequently seeking advice in the various stages of consumption, where the cause of the great misfortune, premising that when a cold is once taken, marvelously slight causes serve to increase it for the first few days, causes which, under ordinary circumstances, even a moderately healthful system would have easily warded off.

Rachel, the tradidene, increased the cold which ended her life, by insufflating clothing in the ears, in traveling from New York to Boston; such was her own statement.

The immediate cause of the last illness of Abbot Lawrence, the financier, and the philanthropist, was an injurious change of clothing.

An eminent clergyman got into a cold bed in mid-winter, within fifteen minutes after preaching an earnest discourse, he was instantly chilled and died within forty-eight hours.

A promising young teacher walked two miles for exercise, and on returning to his room, it being considered too late to light a fire, sat for half an hour reading a book, and before he knew it, a chill passed over him.—The next day he had spitting of blood, which was the beginning of the end.

A mother sat sewing for her children for a late hour in the night, and noticing that the fire had gone out, she concluded to retire to bed at once; but thinking she could finish in a few minutes, she forgot the passing time, until five or ten minutes should be allowed, for however warm and close the apartment may appear on first entering, it will seem much less so at the end of five minutes, if the outer garments remain as they were before entering. Any one who judiciously uses this observation, will find a multifold reward in the course of a lifetime.

A Life Picture.

She was beautiful!—The lamp light threw its brilliant glare upon her Venus-like form and face, as she trod the hall of revelry. That night she was led, a beauteous bride, to the hymenial altar. He to whom she had given her hand and heart was a tall, noble looking young man of twenty-one summers. The impress of genius was indelibly stamped upon his noble brow, and as he stood up by her side in that palatial mansion, and plighted eternal fidelity to her whom he held by his hand, a silent ejaculation went up to Heaven, from every heart, that their lives might be as one bright summer day. This closes the first part of the scene—let the curtain fall for the space of three years.

Hark! what sound is that I hear?—Tis the low murmuring of the night wind sighing among the tree tops; 'tis a sadder wail than winds or waves have ever made! Tis the voice of a woman in despair. I stood in front of the proud mansion she used to love to call her home. The pale moonbeams were sleeping around me in death-like stillness! Again a sad wail rent the air and made it hideous with its mournful cadences, and a voice was heard above the wail: "Why don't he come? O God, save my husband from a drunkard's grave!" I stood transfixed. She was standing in the portico fronting the street, leaning against one of those high columns, her face as reflected by the pale rays of the moon, was ghost like in appearance. She was weeping, yes, sadly weeping the lonely hours away? At length he came; beastly intoxicated, and with threats and oaths, he threw himself upon a floor, a raving maniac. I tore myself away from the scene of horror. I could no longer gaze upon a picture, at the sight of which the heart turns faint and sick. No earthly power could separate him from the wine cup, and in a few months

he died from mania a potu. She, too, the once joyous bride, now sleeps in the quiet church yard, the victim of a broken heart!—[Literary Companion.]

Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man, who looks forward with sighs. Such is the providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim; the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

Tallyrand said of certain ladies' dresses that they "began too late and end too soon." If he could look up on the fashions at Newport and Saratoga, where the long trailing robes are so much worn, he would be apt to remark that they don't get through in any kind of season! So Quilip says.

Advertisements.

NATIONAL FLAG!

Wm. M. Barker
WOULD inform the readers of the Express, that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES
of the very best style.

He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufactories, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those preferring it, with

New and Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR-DYE
which, after years of experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the hair, and is guaranteed the best article in the kind in existence.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.
DEPOT, 56 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.
August 24, 1860. 35-ly.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

GROCERIES,
consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLEASSES, SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of

DRY GOODS
is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

HATS & CAPS,
and

BOOTS & SHOES
cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

SOLE LEATHER
and

SADDLES
is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

DISTRIBUTED
at this establishment exclusively for CASH.
FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.

AT FRANKFORD'S,
Salisbury, N. C.
June 8, 1860. 27-ff.

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT
WANTED.

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
5,000 Bushels Good Wheat,
For which Salisbury Cash Prices will be paid.
Call and see me before you sell.
O. G. FOARD:
Nov. 18, 1859. 49-ff

M' LEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommodation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who have favored her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are fit for Boarders and Travellers; with good Stables and careful Oysters for horses, and the best provider to feed on. Her Table will be supplied with the best the country affords.—Large moderate.

MARTHA MCLEAN.

July 6, 1860. 31

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE
AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE,
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his DWELLING HOUSE and LOT in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and he stood up by her side in that palatial mansion, and plighted eternal fidelity to her whom he held by his hand, a silent ejaculation went up to Heaven, from every heart, that their lives might be as one bright summer day. This closes the first part of the scene—let the curtain fall for the space of three years.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Tredell Express.

W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860. 46

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a new and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS,

HARDWARE, Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shop Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Necessaries, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the place.

We are determined to sell AS LOW AS the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.

Statesville, Dec 23, 59.

3-ff

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

THE Subscribers manufactures and has LINSEED OIL

of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for Flaxseed.

Address me at Newton, N. C.

MOSES RAYMER.

6 miles north of Newton.

R. H. HILL.

500 lbs. Seneca Root, Dry.

500 lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.

10,000 bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Sept 30.

43-ff

PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color

without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS and curing it, when this is the least particle of utility or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous afflictions of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled brilliancy and brilliancy, soft and silky texture, and causing it to grow.

It is a compound preparation, and the increasing demand for this

will only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities.

It causes the hair to grow from deadened and discolored skin.

It gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance.

It gives strength and vigor to the roots, and restores the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield

all cutaneous afflictions of the Scalp.

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Lines in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of every country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

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